

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**  
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**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
MONEY sent out, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.  
AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who could find subscribers for them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.  
ADDRESS.—BUREAU, 435-C, AD-  
dress will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should be careful to send the old as well as the new address. Send the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.  
CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.  
Address all communications to  
**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,**  
Washington, D. C.

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 4, 1890.  
**AGENTS WANTED**  
**A Comrade in Every Township**  
and Post  
**TO SELL THE CANNONEER**

"The Cannoneer" is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the war.

Very veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among them.

We want a good live comrade in every Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale. Send for a Township, and specify two or three others that you want if you cannot get your first choice. Ask for "terms to agents." Address

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,**  
Washington, D. C.

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE**  
AND  
**The American Agriculturist**  
Combination.

By a clubbing arrangement with *The American Agriculturist*, the leading farmers' paper in the country, we are enabled to offer the two for little more than the price of one. Subscribed for separately, the two papers cost \$2.50 a year. By this combination both can be furnished, postpaid, for one year to any subscriber for only \$1.75.

See detailed offer on another page of this paper.

**PERSONAL REMINISCENCES**

Of Lincoln, Grant, Thomas, Seward, Stanton and Other War Leaders.

By JOHN POPE, Major-General, U. S. A.

We shall shortly begin an interesting series of personal reminiscences of the great actors and leaders in the war of the rebellion, by Maj.-Gen. John Pope. Gen. Pope writes with a keen, incisive pen. He observed keenly, and does not hesitate to tell what he saw or thought. His reminiscences, which will appear in no other paper than THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will be a most interesting and important contribution to the history of the war, and be highly appreciated by our readers.

**"REAL RUSSIA."**

By AUGUSTUS BUELL, (The Cannoneer.)

This is a most interesting account of experiences and observations in Russia, by the noted author of "The Cannoneer's Story." He was for a time in Russia, engaged in railroad building, mingled intimately with the people, and we need not tell our readers that he kept his eyes open, got down to bottom facts all the time, and is able to tell what he saw and experienced in a clear, captivating way. It is without doubt one of the most valuable studies of Russia ever made, and will be read with interest by everybody. It will be illustrated by photographs secured on the ground. We shall begin its publication within a few weeks.

**RENEW IN TIME.**

So much that is of importance will appear in every number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that subscribers should not run the risk of missing a single issue, and should therefore be very careful to renew in time. Let every reader examine the address slip on his paper and compare it with the "Whole Number" in the date line at the head of the paper. He will then understand how near his subscription is to expiring. For example, the number of this paper is 487. If, therefore, his number is 488, he will only receive one more paper; if 489, two more papers, and so on. Be caught to be careful to renew at least two weeks before the expiration of his subscription, so as to run no risk of missing a number.

**THEN AND NOW.**

The Secretary of the Treasury—than whom there can be no higher authority in the country—fixes the expenditures for pension purposes for the fiscal year, which ends next June, at \$133,000,000. For the succeeding year at \$135,263,085. Of these two amounts fully \$70,000,000 will be used to pay a long-due debt of the Government in shape of arrears of pensions.

The soldier-hating papers would make the country believe that an expenditure of \$133,000,000 a year is a totally unprecedented disbursement to any class of our people, and that it must eventuate in bankrupting the Treasury. This is in face of the fact known to every one who cares to inquire, that within the 16 months immediately following the incoming of the present Administration, over \$246,000,000 were distributed to the bondholders of the country in the shape of principal, interest and bonus.

But let us see how this annual sum of \$133,000,000 compares with the annual expenditures to bondholders in certain years, when the country was vastly less able to pay than it is at present.

It is impossible to adequately describe the exhausted financial condition of the country in the four years immediately succeeding the war. Billions of property had been destroyed; billions more had been wasted by being turned from productive to destructive purposes. Of the young, stalwart men who should have been the active producers of wealth more than 500,000 had been killed on the field of battle or had died, and perhaps another 500,000 had been disabled. The population of the country was scarcely half what it is now, with one-quarter of its present wealth. Yet in seven years the money-lenders, who had loaned an amount that represented on a gold basis but \$1,595,627,296, drew from the tax-ridden people the following amounts in gold:

1865-Interest.....	\$133,067,741 00
1866-Interest.....	143,781,591 91
1867-Interest.....	95,110,699 32
1868-Interest.....	143,043,711 71
1869-Principal.....	67,428,252 98
1870-Interest.....	129,024,218 80
1871-Principal.....	231,537,251 25
1872-Interest.....	129,235,438 00
1873-Principal.....	169,599,000 00
1874-Interest.....	125,506,565 93
1875-Principal.....	139,732,147 18
1876-Interest.....	117,537,839 72
1877-Principal.....	99,961,233 54
	1,435,673,840 23

Here in seven years the relentless money-lenders wrung from the overburdened country an amount in gold nearly equal to the entire gold value of their original lendings, and after all this the fiscal year of 1872 ended with the Government still owing them the enormous sum of \$1,722,676,300 in gold, or over \$100,000,000 more than the gold value of their original lending!

The interest charge was still \$104,750,688.44, in gold.

That is, for a period of seven years the Government paid them in gold an average of \$96,069,254 per annum.

**THE BERING SEA CONTROVERSY.**

The English papers are much stirred up by the President's firm insistence upon our rights in Bering Sea, and they are commenting rather angrily upon that passage of the message which reads:

The difference between the two Governments touching the far-east question in the Bering Sea is not yet settled, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration as proposed by Her Majesty's Government has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to secure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sailing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which has not been, was not disregarded by any Nation for more than 30 years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

They very rightly understand that this means a direct assertion of the entire American claim to sovereignty over the whole of the sea coast by Russia, and they reply that Great Britain will not admit anything beyond the three-mile limit, and that the British vessels which disregard our prohibitions will be protected in doing so. This joins the issue squarely, as these expressions are evidently inspired by the Government.

In the minds of the American people, without regard to party, the position assumed by the President is entirely correct, and must be maintained. We cannot and should not abrogate one iota of the rights over the sea which we acquired from Russia, and which were conceded by all the maritime Nations of the world for more than three-quarters of a century. It is not at all probable that anything will come of this more direful than British bluster to conciliate the poachers on the Pacific Coast of the Dominion.

Our Government has made a fair proposition to submit the question to the judgment of disinterested Nations. It is right in every step that has been taken by it in the preceding Administration. We do not, however, as President Harrison intimates propose to enter upon this arbitration with a concession of anything inimical to our complete police control of all the waters lying within our boundaries, as defined by the Russian treaty of cession.

**HAVE YOU A LADY FRIEND?**

to whom you want to send a beautiful Christmas present? Then send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Statesman's Dish, a beautiful book bound in vellum, containing recipes for their favorite dishes by more than 290 notable women of the day, with fac-similes of their autographs. Exact fac-simile are given of the recipes furnished by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Gen. Sheridan. This makes it a splendid autograph album, as well as a unique cook book. Every lady in the land—young or old—will value such a book above any other that can be sent her.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

**SPECIMEN FALSEHOODS.**

Next year, when the Incapacity and Dependent Pension bills are fully in operation, the sums that will be expended under them will easily reach more than \$100,000,000, and we may confidently look forward to the time when the annual appropriations for pensions will exceed \$200,000,000.

The larger part of this vast sum is pure robbery. It does not go to old and deserving soldiers, nor to the worthy widows and orphans of men who have done their duty to their country. It is a corruption fund, deliberately taken from the people by Republican politicians and expended for the maintenance of their party's power. The enormous burden thus put upon the people has not, therefore, the excuse of a good purpose. The country is unjustly taxed that the war ended a quarter of a century ago may be profitable to selfish politicians.

Such pension legislation is criminal.—New York World.

This is a mild specimen of the misrepresentations which are being published to prejudice the public against the pension system.

The World and every other soldier-hating paper knows perfectly well that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions have all made careful estimates from the best data available. From the very nature of things they must have possession of knowledge that is inaccessible to these sensationalists. It is inconceivable that any man outside of the Treasury and Interior Departments can have fuller or as full knowledge of the present and future requirements of the Pension Bills as the officers we have named. Another thing they must stand by what they say. They are not like the editors of the World and Herald, who trust to the forgetfulness of the public not to remember this week the lies told last week. What these high officers of the Government say goes upon the record to be read of all men and commented upon, not only of this year, but next year, and for generations to come, even after the reckless editors are dead and forgotten. These officials estimate that it will take this fiscal year from \$33,000,000 to \$35,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Disability Bill, so that the World, in the face of these reports, has deliberately trebled the amount likely to be necessary.

Secretary Windom, as careful and conservative a financier as there is in the country, estimates that \$133,000,000 will be required for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. This will be made up of about \$72,000,000—the aggregate annual value of pensions allowed under the old law—and about \$33,000,000 for arrears of pensions which have been accumulating from two to 29 years, leaving \$38,000,000 for expenditures under the Disability Bill. For the next fiscal year—that ending June 30, 1892—Secretary Windom estimates that \$135,263,085 will be required for pensions. This will be divided in about the same proportion among the pensioners under the old law, the payment of long-accumulating arrears, and the pensioners under the Disability Bill, who will probably receive from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

The World says:

It does not go to old and deserving soldiers, nor to the worthy widows and orphans of men who have done their duty to their country.

This is a peculiarly wanton and gratuitous falsehood. If it were true in any degree—were there anywhere men or women who are getting pensions to which they are not entitled, the country would ring with the exposure. If, in their present ferocious hunt for matter with which to assail the pension system, these papers could discover any fraudulent pensioners, the country would resound with the discovery. It would be the most effective weapon with which to assault the whole system. No better evidence can be furnished of the World's malignant mendacity than this.

If there was the slightest basis of truth in the World's charge it would be very easy to demonstrate it. The records of the Pension Bureau are open to all men and especially to all newspaper men. One of the easiest ways that an enterprising newspaper could take would be to send its reporters to any Pension Office on pension days and investigate the men and women who receive the money. If they were mainly frauds and impostors, how easy it would be to detect them, and upheave the whole pension system by their exposure. Is anybody stupid enough not to understand that this would be done at once, if the World or the Herald had the slightest confidence in the truth of their own statements?

It was an unpleasant dose, and Germany made many very faces over it, but she has at last gulped it down, and formally acknowledged the Republic of Brazil. Undoubtedly it would have given Germany much pleasure to have sent her navy to assist in the restoration of Dom Pedro to his throne, had such a course been practicable, but it became quite clear that the Brazilians were entirely done with monarchy, and that any movement for its restoration would have feeble support among them. This, and the fact that the United States would have to be counted in in the event of interference, has induced Germany to resist the temptation to increase her prestige and extend her commerce by a vigorous policy toward Brazil.

LOUISIANA Constables do not seem of the same type of elderly and generally amiable servers of writs and processes that they are in other parts of the country. An attempt at Oak Ridge, La., to take away two men whom a Constable had arrested resulted in the death of the two prisoners and two of the would-be rescuers, while the Constable came out unharmed. He ought to be promoted.

THE House of Representatives has done an honest thing in a decisive way in passing the Copyright Bill by a vote of 139 to 95. There never has been a shadow of justice in providing for our people to steal the brains of foreigners, and it is a National scandal that the Government has connived at it as much as it has.

COOPER broke loose in the House again last week, and repeated his well-known bray.

**A MONUMENT TO EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.**

If there is any class of Union soldiers whose hardships and sacrifices evoked more than any other the sympathies of the people of the country, it was the ex-prisoners of war. The harsh demands of the struggle compelled their retention in captivity until final victory was secured to the Union arms. This confinement they bore with a courage and devotion that have no equal in the annals of war. History may be searched in vain for higher evidence of loyalty than they gave, and it may be also searched in vain for such a terrible death rate as devastated their ranks during captivity.

A movement was begun some months ago by competent men, many of whom were ex-prisoners, to erect in Washington a suitable Memorial Hall as a monument to the men who starved and rotted to death in the torture-pens of the late so-called Southern Confederacy. This movement has enlisted the active aid of prominent men and women all over the country, and bids fair to be a great success. At the head of the association is Comrade A. T. Decker, of New York, who was a gallant soldier, and is now a life business man of that city. He has associated with him a number of other comrades of fine business and executive ability, and these gentlemen are taking effective measures to secure success.

The Board of Trustees have decided to inaugurate a series of public meetings throughout the United States in the interests of the Association, and are anxious to secure every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Corps of the Woman's Relief Corps and Camp of the Sons of Veterans as life members of the Association, and by this means secure the fact that the Memorial Hall (which is to be erected in the City of Washington) shall always be controlled by the friends of the cause for which many thousands of our comrades perished in rebel prisons and whose memory this Association seeks to perpetuate, and if possible will rescue from oblivion (to which even the names of many were assigned) the story of their heroic devotion and loyalty.

Among the Posts of the Grand Army who have become life members are many of the most prominent ones in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. It is hoped that loyalty everywhere will aid in the erection of this Memorial Hall, and thus assist in placing in the Capital of the Nation a temple which shall forever testify that the people of this great and prosperous Nation have not forgotten the fortitude and devotion of the martyrs of the Republic.

**THE NEW ERA IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Benj. R. Tillman was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina last Thursday, and his Inaugural Address advocated several genuine practical reforms. He urged a decided improvement in the public school system—no section needs that as much as South Carolina—outlined his idea of school districts to contain not less than 16 nor more than 32 square miles, with two schools in each—one for whites and the other for negroes. If adequate salaries are paid teachers, and schools maintained not less than six months each year, this will accomplish an immense amount of good. He proposes a poll-tax for the support of the schools, which is a vicious principle, and long ago abandoned in the Northern States. The schools should be supported by a direct levy with other taxes, but probably this would be too radical a measure for the South Carolinians yet. They are not ready to be taxed directly for the education of the children of negroes and poor whites. He also suggests that the State provide the scholars with books at a minimum cost, which is a good idea.

He admits that the negroes have wrongs, and grievous ones, but these are, in some measure, the result of their attitude toward the whites when they were in power. He proposes to redress their wrongs, but is inflexible against allowing them the ballot. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and most sacred duty of the citizen, is as yet beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that "all men are created equal." It is not true now; it was not when Jefferson wrote it. But we cannot deny that it is our duty as the governing power in South Carolina, to insure every individual, black and white, the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." With all the machinery of the law in our hands, with every department of the Government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—held by white men, with white juries, white solicitors, white sheriffs, it is simply infamous that resort should be had to brute law, and that prisoners should be murdered because the people have grown weary of the law's delay, and of its inefficient administration. Negroes have nearly always been the victims, and the confession is a blot on our civilization. Let us see to it that the finger of scorn be no more pointed at our State by reason of this deplorable condition of affairs. Let us hunt out the defects in our laws. Let us make plain and simple the rules of court which have granted continuances and new trials on technicalities. Let us insist that only intelligent, sober, virtuous citizens sit on our juries.

Such an inaugural would seem very far behind the times north of Mason and Dixon's line, but it is wonderful progress for South Carolina.

THE Atlanta Constitution equals the New York papers as a good, all-round, off-hand liar in regard to pensions. Speaking of them, it says:

Now, in view of Secretary Windom's admission that the end of the present fiscal year will see the Government without a dollar in the Treasury, the situation begins to look serious.

What Secretary Windom actually does say on page vii of his report is:

The total estimated revenues of the fiscal year 1891 will be \$172,000,000, and the total estimated expenditures \$129,000,000, leaving an available surplus of \$43,000,000, as shown above.

But, then, a little lie of \$52,000,000 is nothing to a soldier-hating paper when discussing pensions.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

The Cannoneer's Story will make a splendid Christmas present for a boy. None better. It tells the story of what a real boy did in real fighting, and is worth a score of the ordinary "Boys' Books." Nothing of more fascinating interest to healthy, vigorous boys has ever been written. Send \$1.50 to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a copy.

**THE KILLING OF GEN. BARRUNDIA.**

The Administration has acted with commendable promptitude in recalling Minister Mizner for his part in the murder of Gen. Barrundia. It seems strange that a man accredited to represent us in a foreign country had so little of the spirit that such a representative should have as to authorize the violation of the protection afforded by our flag. Minister Mizner thinks that his course was warranted by international law, but Secretary Blaine shows him clearly that this was not the case. If there had been a doubt in Mr. Mizner's mind he should have resolved it in favor of the flag and the man who had sought its protection. The country would have been a hundredfold more lenient to an error of judgment in that direction than the other way. The publication of the threats of the Guatemalan officials afford no justification whatever. In spite of their bluster they would have been very careful not to proceed to the extremity of using force to gain possession of their victim. Unscrupulous as Central American officials may be, they are not going to actually fire on our flag. They know too well what that means. The correspondence is now in the hands of Congress, and we can be certain that the matter is far from being ended by the recall of Minister Mizner. In some way it must be demonstrated to the Guatemalan officials that their high-handed act was an intolerable affront to our Nation, which must be thoroughly atoned for.

THE country is beginning to suspect that the same kind of able liars who are writing down the pension system are writing up the Indian scare. It looks as if a lot of reporters had been sent into the Indian country with instructions to make the most of the threatened outbreak, no matter what the real facts were, just as a gang of pencil-shavers are ordered by their employers to make a howl against pensions, without any regard to what may be the truth. Unlike pensions, however, there has been some real reason for alarm about an outbreak among the Indians, who have been goaded to desperation by the failure of the Government to keep its promises and supply them with food. It is admitted, even in the Interior Department, that they have not been given the beef and other supplies to which they are entitled, and that many are in a half-starving condition. The fault for this is laid at the doors of Congress, which has not made the necessary appropriations. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has not much use for an Indian, and believes that it would be better all around if a large proportion of them were under the sod of the prairies and valleys; but, all the same, when they are solemnly promised certain things by treaties, those things should be given them exactly as promised, and it is hardly to be wondered at if they get angry and threaten trouble when they are denied or put off. It looks now as if they would be given the food they are entitled to, their immediate wants be satisfied, and the trouble blow over without any loss of life.

THE bill introduced by Representative Hensbrough (N. D.) to disarm all the Indians and punish severely any one selling arms and ammunition to them should pass. It is a grave evil that the best quality of arms and ammunition should be found in abundance among these savages, who are liable at any day to use them upon the troops and settlers. No other Nation in the world permits such armament of the wild and partially wild people in its territories. The British only allow the Indians in Canada to have in their possession old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns, which are quite good enough for hunting, but cannot cope with the breechloaders put in the hands of the troops. Our Indians, on the other hand, have better guns, revolvers and ammunition than are issued to our soldiers, and quite as many of them. This condition of things should be swept at once.

GOVERNMENT ownership of the railroads and telegraphs is bound to come in time. It seems to be the logical result, not only of our special form of civilization, but of that of every other progressive Nation. Every Government must have the most absolute control of the highways of its people and their means of communicating intelligence. Anything short of this is an unendurable abrogation of its prerogative of supreme sovereignty. The more indispensable that railroads and telegraphs become in the daily lives of the people, the stronger will be the demand for Government control of them. How this will be brought about it is difficult to say. The probability, however, is that the Government will go on from the starting point of the Inter-State Commerce act, extending its supervision of them until at last it acquires complete ownership.

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**A GRATIFYING SHOW OF EARNESTNESS**

in prosecuting ballot-box criminals appears in New Jersey. Sixty-seven of these rascals have been indicted at Jersey City, and 52 convicted. In the last trial the jury was only out five minutes. Let the good work go on until every man in the country fully understands that tampering with the ballot-box is a sure ticket of admission to the penitentiary.

THE Farmers' Alliance has begun investigating its leaders quite early in its career. It must be conceded, however, that the leaders are very earnest in asking for the investigation, and they demand that the charges against them shall be sifted to the bottom.

**TRIBUNES.**

LIFE HAS ITS VICISSITUDES.

The Gallant Drummer.



On the road—a masher.



A family man at home.

**TAXING TITLES.**

A French Deputy has introduced a bill to raise a revenue by taxing titles. He would arrange it on an increasing scale, beginning with a low rate on those who write the aristocratic "de" before their names; a smart advance for barons; still higher for counts; 50 per cent. higher for dukes, and at positively luxurious rates for marquises and princes. He argues that such a tax would not only be easily and honestly collected, and bring in much revenue, but, for a wonder, it would diminish the number of those who claim titles without warrant. Why has not this idea occurred to some of our own revenue reformers? It is perfectly feasible in this country, and would produce an immense revenue, even if the rates were made very low. Roughly stated, there are 31,000,000 males in this country, of whom, say, one in five, have some title. They are divided in about this proportion:

Knights.....	2,000,000
Barons.....	2,000,000
Counts.....	1,000,000
Dukes.....	1,000,000
Marquises.....	1,000,000
Princes.....	1,000,000
Generals, Senators, etc., etc.....	100,000
Total.....	6,000,000

A tax on the following scale would produce a fine revenue:

Squires, 25 cents each.....	\$500,000
Knights, 50 cents each.....	1,000,000
Barons, \$1 each.....	2,000,000
Counts, \$2 each.....	2,000,000
Dukes, \$5 each.....	5,000,000
Marquises, \$10 each.....	10,000,000
Princes, \$25 each.....	25,000,000
Generals, Senators, etc., \$25 each.....	2,500,000
Total.....	\$50,000,000

This revenue might be appropriately employed to endow and maintain an asylum for the men whose intellects have broken down under the strain of manufacturing lies about pensions.

Of all officials a Probate Judge is most frequently found at his work with a will.

WONDER where that land of "steady, settled weather" is? We are apt to think that a climate where an overcoat is needed part of the day and a linen duster the rest is a peculiarity of our own blessed land of freedom, and that such meteorological eccentricities can only exist where speech, the press, consoling churches, and several other things are perfectly free; but as we get to know this old earth better we find that the weather can be just as erratic under an iron-clad despotism on the other side of the world as here. For example, last week the thermometer fell about 40 degrees in a few hours, freezing to death great numbers of horses, sheep, cattle, camels, and men. There is some satisfaction, at least, in knowing that other people are no better off than ourselves.

**PERSONAL.**

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the War Governor of Pennsylvania, was taken ill while visiting New York last week, and was confined to his room for several days. He recovered sufficiently to go for Philadelphia on Dec. 4, but he is still quite feeble, and is not able to return to his home at Bellefonte. The old War Governor is advanced in years, but until quite recently has enjoyed good health. He has abandoned politics entirely.

LIAR. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav., was married in Washington to Miss May Counselman on Tuesday, Dec. 2. Lieut. Rhodes is a West Point graduate, and it is understood that his honeymoon will be spent in a trip to the Black Hills, in Wyoming, where the 6th Cav. has been ordered.

Dr. William A. Wheeler, of the Marine Hospital service, and his wife, had an encounter with a negro burglar recently at Norfolk, Va., and both were severely cut by the burglar. Dr. Wheeler fled to the police on Friday, Dec. 6, and it was found that both Dr. Wheeler's slippers had been stolen in his bed, inflicting only, but not necessarily fatal, wounds. Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler are rapidly recovering from their wounds.

Capt. Jan. Taylor, who for many years has been the efficient Quartermaster General of the Army of the Republic, and at present the Receiver of Taxes of the City of Philadelphia, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of "The Union League of War National Memorial Association," to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

A retired officer of the Navy says that the true character of the Navy, so far as his experience and estimate goes, was Rose-Admiral William E. Lester, who died in 1888. When Admiral Farragut commanded the European Squadron, just after the war, Rose-Admiral, then Capt. Lester, was Chief of Staff. One day the Franklin (ship) arrived in a French port, dropped her anchor, and before the morning was out got out her accommodation ladder. A French admiral, who was in the resident post Admiral, came on board to pay his respects to Admiral Farragut. Capt. Lester received him at the gangway, escorted him to the Admiral's cabin, where he made a brief visit, offering the usual compliments, then returned to the quarter-deck and accompanied him to the gangway, both bowing and scraping like French dancing masters. Finally the French admiral stepped up into the gangway, and, feeling about, made his farewell bow; then forgetting that there was no outside ladder shipped, stepped back on what he thought would be the upper landing, and of course went overboard like a shot—epilepsy, colic, and all, and all. Lester immediately gave the order to "lower the life-boat," and I brought him to the deck and will try to tell him. I will keep him engaged up to the time he comes home. I have named him Gen. Genet. O. but he is a fine bird, and measures about 12 feet from tip to tip.

**MUSTERED OUT.**

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will insert brief obituary notices free of charge, and invites its comrades to forward same for the handling, comrades will please forward, as far as possible, the form of notices as they appear below.

FISKE.—At his home, in Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 14, Albert F. Fiske, 38th Mass. He was a fine musician, and was promoted from company to lieutenant to the leader of the regimental band. He was a member of the Grand Army, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAY.—At his home, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 14, Say, Leonard, 24th Neb. He was a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRASER.—At his home, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 17, Fraser, John, 24th Neb. He was a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.